IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

SRI INTERNATIONAL, INC.,
a California Corporation,

Plaintiff and
Counterclaim-Defendant,

v.

INTERNET SECURITY SYSTEMS, INC.,
a Delaware corporation,
INTERNET SECURITY SYSTEMS, INC.,
a Georgia Corporation, and
SYMANTEC CORPORATION,
a Delaware corporation,

Defendants and
Counterclaim- Plaintiffs.

Civil Action No. 04-CV-1199 (SLR)

FILED UNDER SEAL

DECLARATION OF GEOFFREY M. GODREY IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS' JOINT CLAIM CONSTRUCTION RESPONSE BRIEF

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Dated: June 30, 2006

REDACTED: July 12, 2006

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

SRI INTERNATIONAL, INC., a California Corporation, Plaintiff and Counterclaim-Defendant, v. INTERNET SECURITY SYSTEMS, INC., a Delaware corporation, INTERNET SECURITY SYSTEMS, INC., a Georgia corporation, and SYMANTEC CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation, Defendants and Counterclaim-Plaintiffs.	Civil Action No. 04-CV-1199 (SLR) **FILED UNDER SEAL** THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS MATERIALS WHICH ARE CONFIDENTIAL AND COVERED BY A PROTECTIVE ORDER. THIS DOCUMENT SHALL NOT BE MADE AVAILABLE TO ANY PERSON OTHER THAN THE COURT AND OUTSIDE COUNSEL OF RECORD FOR THE PARTIES.

DECLARATION OF GEOFFREY M. GODFREY IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS' JOINT CLAIM CONSTRUCTION RESPONSE BRIEF

I, Geoffrey M. Godfrey, declare as follows:

1. I am a member of the law firm of Day Casebeer Madrid & Batchelder LLP, counsel for Defendant Symantec Corporation. I am admitted to practice law before all courts of the State of California.

2. I make this declaration of my own personal knowledge. If called to testify as to the truth of the matters stated herein, I could and would do so competently.

3. Attached hereto as Exhibit A is a chart of the parties' consolidated claim construction proposals.

4. Attached hereto as Exhibit B is a chart showing the parties' proposed

"monitor" constructions in the context of representative claims.

5. Attached hereto as Exhibit C is a true and correct copy of selected pages of the deposition transcript of Teresa Lunt.

6. Attached hereto as Exhibit D is a true and correct copy of selected pages of the 5/25/06, 5/26/06, and 5/29/06 deposition transcripts of George Kesidis.

7. Attached hereto as Exhibit E is a true and correct copy of selected pages of the 3/22/06 and 3/23/06 deposition transcripts of Alfonso Valdes.

8. Attached hereto as Exhibit F is a true and correct copy of selected pages of the 3/9/06 and 3/10/06 deposition transcripts of Phillip Porras.

9. Attached hereto as Exhibit G is a true and correct copy of selected pages from RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE (Unabridged 2d ed. 1987).

10. Attached hereto as Exhibit H is a true and correct copy of selected pages from WEBSTER'S II NEW COLLEGE DICTIONARY (1995).

11. Attached hereto as Exhibit I is a true and correct copy of selected pages from COMPUTER DICTIONARY, Microsoft Press (3d ed. 1997).

12. Attached hereto as Exhibit J is a true and correct copy of selected pages from D. BRENT CHAPMAN & ELIZABETH D. ZWICKY, BUILDING INTERNET FIREWALLS (1995) (SYM_P_0498347-742).

13. Attached hereto as Exhibit K is a true and correct copy of selected pages from COMPUTER PROFESSIONAL'S DICTIONARY (1990).

14. Attached hereto as Exhibit L is a true and correct copy of the Statistical Functions page from Microsoft's Office Online Assistance Guide for Excel 2003,

http://office.microsoft.com/en-us/assistance/HP052030661033.aspx, printed at my direction on 6/30/06.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Dated: June 30, 2006

By: ______________________
Geoffrey M. Godfrey

EXHIBIT A

SRI v. Internet Security Systems, et al.

Exhibit A - Consolidated Claim Construction Proposals

PATENT(S)	CLAIM TERM	SRI'S CONSTRUCTION	DEFENDANTS' CONSTRUCTION
all patents (multiple claims)	network monitor / monitor	process or component in a network that can analyze data; depending on the context in specific claims, the network monitor may analyze network traffic data, reports of suspicious network activity or both. Service monitors, domain monitors and enterprise monitors are examples of network monitors.	generic code that can be dynamically configured and reconfigured with reusable modules that define the monitor's inputs, analysis engines and their configurations, response policies and output distribution for its reports.
'615, '203 and '212 patents (multiple claims), '338 patent (claim 13)	hierarchical monitor / hierarchically higher network monitor	process or component in a network that receives reports from at least one lower-level monitor.	a *network monitor* that receives reports as input from one or more network monitors that are at a lower layer in the analysis hierarchy.
'615, '203 patents (multiple claims)	hierarchical event monitoring [and analysis]	monitoring events through the use of a hierarchical monitor.	monitoring and analyzing events through the use of network monitors that are configured to form an analysis hierarchy of two or more layers.
'203, '212 and '615 patents (multiple claims)	service monitor	SRI does not believe the term needs construction but, if construed, should be construed to mean a network monitor that analyzes data from individual components or services.	a *network monitor* that provides local real-time analysis of network packets handled by a network entity.

SRI v. Internet Security Systems, et al.

Exhibit A - Consolidated Claim Construction Proposals

PATENT(S)	CLAIM TERM	SRI'S CONSTRUCTION	DEFENDANTS' CONSTRUCTION
'203, '212 and '615 patents (multiple claims)	domain monitor	SRI does not believe the term needs construction but, if construed, should be construed to mean a network monitor that analyzes data from a domain.	a *network monitor* that receives and analyzes intrusion reports disseminated by *service monitors*.
'203, '212 and '615 patents (multiple claims)	enterprise monitor	SRI does not believe the term needs construction but, if construed, should be construed to mean a network monitor that analyzes data from an enterprise, *i.e.* a collection of domains.	a *network monitor* that receives and analyzes intrusion reports disseminated by *domain monitors*.
'203, '212 and '615 patents (multiple claims)	peer-to-peer relationships	SRI does not believe the term needs construction but, if construed, should be construed to mean relationships between two or more entities at the same level in a hierarchy.	relationship where entities at the same layer in a hierarchy receive reports from one another.
'615, '203 and '212 patents (multiple claims)	deploying a plurality of network monitors	SRI does not believe the term needs construction but, if construed, should be construed to mean locating two or more network monitors so as to allow them to receive data to be monitored and/or to send information.	installing and configuring two or more network monitors so that together they form an analysis hierarchy defined by the network monitors' inputs and output distribution.

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Exhibit A - Consolidated Claim Construction Proposals

PATENT(S)	CLAIM TERM	SRI'S CONSTRUCTION	DEFENDANTS' CONSTRUCTION
'615 patent (multiple claims)	based on analysis of network traffic data *selected from one or more* of the following categories…	SRI does not believe the phrase needs construction.	analysis is based on one or more of the following categories.
'203 patent (multiple claims)	based on analysis of network traffic data *selected from* the following categories…		
'615, '203 and '212 patents (multiple claims)	automatically receiving and integrating the reports of suspicious activity	without user intervention, receiving reports and combining those reports into another functional unit.	automatically receiving and combining the reports of detected suspicious network activity.
'615, '203 and '212 patents (multiple claims), '338 patent (claim 15)	correlating / correlates	combining the reports based on underlying commonalities between them.	determining relationships among the reports of detected suspicious network activity.
all patents (multiple claims)	responding . . . / invoking countermeasures	taking an action in response.	taking an action in response to a suspected attack, including passive responses such as report dissemination to other monitors or administrators, and highly aggressive actions, such as severing a communication channel or the reconfiguration of logging facilities within network components.

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Exhibit A - Consolidated Claim Construction Proposals

PATENT(S)	CLAIM TERM	SRI'S CONSTRUCTION	DEFENDANTS' CONSTRUCTION
'338 patent (multiple claims)	building at least one long-term and at least one short-term statistical profile from at least one measure of the network packets	creating at least one statistical description representative of historical network activity, and creating at least one statistical description of recent network activity, where the descriptions are based on one or more measures of network packets.	see below
	building at least one long-term . . . statistical profile from at least one measure of the network packets	see above	automatically generating and updating an exponentially aged probability distribution of historically observed activities from at least one measure of the network packets.
	building . . . at least one short-term statistical profile from at least one measure of the network packets	see above	automatically generating and updating an exponentially aged probability distribution of recently observed activities from at least one measure of the network packets.

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Exhibit A - Consolidated Claim Construction Proposals

PATENT(S)	CLAIM TERM	SRI'S CONSTRUCTION	DEFENDANTS' CONSTRUCTION
'338 patent (claims 1, 11, 21, 24, 25)	determining whether the difference between the short-term statistical profile and the long-term statistical profile indicates suspicious network activity	SRI does not believe the term needs construction but, if construed, should be construed to mean using the result of the comparison to decide whether the monitored activity is suspicious.	determining whether the difference between the *short-term statistical profile* and *long-term statistical profile* exceeds a threshold that is empirically determined to indicate suspicious activity based on the historically adaptive deviation between the two profiles, requiring no prior knowledge of suspicious activity.
'212 and '615 patents (multiple claims)	a statistical detection method	SRI does not believe the term needs construction but, if construed, should be construed to mean a method of detecting suspicious network activity by applying one or more statistical functions in the analysis of network traffic data.	a method of detecting suspicious network activity which comprises building a *long-term statistical profile* and a *short-term statistical profile*. This method requires no prior knowledge of suspicious network activity. This method is not a signature matching detection method or threshold analysis.
'212 patent (multiple claims)	a signature matching detection method	SRI does not believe the term needs construction but, if construed, should be construed to mean a method of detecting suspicious network activity by comparing observed network traffic data to known patterns.	a method of detecting suspicious activity which comprises comparing observed network traffic data to known patterns or thresholds.

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Exhibit A - Consolidated Claim Construction Proposals

PATENT(S)	CLAIM TERM	SRI'S CONSTRUCTION	DEFENDANTS' CONSTRUCTION
all patents (multiple claims)	proxy server	SRI does not believe the term needs construction but, if construed, should be construed to mean a server that mediates communication between a client application, such as a Web browser, and a real server. It handles requests to the real server to see if it can fulfill the requests itself. If not, it forwards the request to the real server.	a firewall component that enforces a security policy for a specific application or service.
'203, '615, and '212 patents (multiple claims)	API	a set of routines used to provide for communication of data between application programs or processes.	standard interface specification for communication.

EXHIBIT B

Exhibit B - Monitor Constructions In The Context Of Representative Claims

(Commentary regarding constructions is indicated in the bold/italics text in the hard brackets):

'203 Claim 1	Defendants' Constructions	SRI's Constructions
1. A computer-automated method of hierarchical event monitoring and analysis within an enterprise network comprising:	A computer-automated method of monitoring and analyzing events in an enterprise network through the use of network monitors that are configured to form an analysis hierarchy of two or more layers	A computer-automated method of monitoring and analyzing events through the use of a hierarchical monitor.
[a] deploying a plurality of network monitors in the enterprise network;	A ***network monitor*** is generic code that can be dynamically configured and reconfigured with reusable modules that define the monitor's inputs, analysis engines and their configurations, response policies and output distribution for its reports. ***Deploying a plurality of network monitors*** means installing and configuring two or more network monitors so that together they form an analysis hierarchy defined by the network monitors' inputs and output distribution. ***[The advantages of (1) building an analysis hierarchy of any breadth or depth is achieved based on configuring the network monitors; (2) reuse of generic monitor code and reusable configuration modules reduces implementation and maintenance costs; and (3) adaptive analysis can occur by reconfiguring the monitors with different reusable modules]***	A ***network monitor*** is a process or component in a network that can analyze data; depending on the context in specific claims, the network monitor may analyze network traffic data, reports of suspicious network activity or both. Service monitors, domain monitors and enterprise monitors are examples of network monitors. ***[Under SRI's construction, network monitor is to be construed differently within and among the claims depending on "context". Service, domain, and enterprise monitors are the terms of the patent, not the art. They do not add clarity.]*** SRI does not believe the term ***deploying*** needs construction but, if construed, should be construed to mean locating two or more network monitors so as to allow them to receive data to be monitored and/or to send information. ***[It is unclear which monitors are to be deployed. If all are deployed, then SRI construes "network monitor" here inconsistently with "network monitor" in the next claim element. If a hierarchical monitor is not a network monitor in this claim, then it is unclear how it gets deployed. Moreover, "locating" does not capture the word deploying, which includes the notion***

		of forming a strategic arrangement of monitors as a group (i.e., an analysis hierarchy).]
[b] detecting, by the network monitors, suspicious network activity based on analysis of network traffic data selected from the following categories: {network packet data transfer commands, network packet data transfer errors, …}	based ***on analysis of network traffic data… selected from:*** analysis is based on one or more of the following categories. ***[All monitors -- no matter where they are in the analysis hierarchy -- detect suspicious network activity based on analysis of network traffic data selected from one or more of the listed categories. The lowest level monitors analyze the network packet data directly. The higher-level monitors analyze reports from lower-level monitors and necessarily base their analysis on the same categories as those used by lower-level monitors.]***	***[SRI states in its brief that one would be able to discern that network monitor here means the lowest-level monitor that analyzes traffic data and not a hierarchical monitor. But this would be contrary to SRI's interpretation of the preamble that events are analyzed through the use of a hierarchical monitor.]***
[c] generating, by the monitors, reports of said suspicious activity; and	***[All monitors -- no matter where they are in the hierarchy -- generate reports]***	***[Again, it is unclear using SRI's constructions which monitors are to generate reports.]***
[d] automatically receiving and integrating the reports of suspicious activity, by one or more hierarchical monitors.	automatically receiving and combining the reports of detected suspicious network activity by one or more ***hierarchical monitors***. A ***hierarchical monitor*** is a *network monitor* that receives reports as input from one or more network monitors that are at a lower layer in the analysis hierarchy. ***[When deployed, at least one monitor was configured to receive reports from one or more lower-level monitors.]***	A ***hierarchical monitor*** is a process or component in a network that receives reports from at least one lower-level monitor. The ***hierarchical monitor,*** without user intervention, receiving reports and combining those reports into another functional unit. ***[It is unclear what a functional unit is in this context -- is it the reports of suspicious activity? If so, then why does SRI not include hierarchical monitors in the monitor of element [c]? If not, how is it different?]***

'203 Claim 7	Defendants' Constructions	SRI's Constructions
7. The method of claim 1, wherein deploying the network monitors includes placing a plurality of service	Two or more network monitors are installed and configured to be ***service monitors***, which are *network monitors* that provide local real-time analysis of network packets handled by a network entity.	***Service monitors*** -- SRI does not believe the term needs construction but, if construed, should be construed to mean a network monitor that analyzes data from individual components or services.

monitors among multiple domains of the enterprise network.	***[This is the definition of service monitor provided in the specification]***	***[This directly contradicts the definition of service monitor in the specification, which indicates a service monitor is not a hierarchical monitor. Under SRI's definition, a "component" could be another monitor and the service would receive reports to analyze.]***
'203 Claim 8	**Defendants' Constructions**	**SRI's Constructions**
8. The method of claim 7, wherein receiving and integrating is performed by a domain monitor with respect to a plurality of service monitors within the domain monitor's associated network domain.	When deployed, a network monitor was installed and configured to be a ***domain monitor*** that receives and analyzes intrusion reports disseminated by at least the ***service monitors*** [of claim 7]. The ***domain monitor*** automatically receives and combines the reports of detected suspicious network activity from the ***service monitors.*** ***[This is the definition of domain monitor provided in the specification]***	***Domain monitors*** -- SRI does not believe the term needs construction but, if construed, should be construed to mean a network monitor that analyzes data from a domain. ***[Domain monitor is a term of the patent that needs definition. It is unclear what "data from a domain" means. The patent states that domain monitors analyze reports from service monitors]***
'203 Claim 9	**Defendants' Constructions**	**SRI's Constructions**
9. The method of claim 1, wherein deploying the network monitors includes deploying a plurality of domain monitors within the enterprise network, each domain monitor being associated with a corresponding domain of the enterprise network.	Two or more network monitors are installed and configured to be ***domain monitors*** that receive reports disseminated by ***service monitors.*** ***[This is the definition of domain monitor provided in the specification]***	***Domain monitors*** -- SRI does not believe the term needs construction but, if construed, should be construed to mean a network monitor that analyzes data from a domain. ***[This claim is inconsistent with claim 1[a] where SRI's construction excludes deploying hierarchical monitors, such as domain monitors. It, therefore, cannot be achieved.]***
'203 Claim 10	**Defendants' Constructions**	**SRI's Constructions**
10. The method of claim 9, wherein receiving and integrating is performed by an enterprise monitor with respect to a plurality of domain monitors within the	When deployed, a network monitor was installed and configured to be an ***enterprise monitor*** that receives and analyzes intrusion reports disseminated by at least the *domain monitors* of claim 9. The ***enterprise monitor*** automatically receives and combines the reports of detected suspicious network activity from the	***Enterprise monitor*** -- SRI does not believe the term needs construction but, if construed, should be construed to mean a network monitor that analyzes data from an enterprise, i.e. a collection of domains. ***[It is unclear what "data from an enterprise" means. The patent states***

enterprise network.	***domain monitors.*** ***[This is the definition of enterprise monitor that is provided in the specification]***	***that enterprise monitors correlate reports from domain monitors.]***

EXHIBIT C

EXHIBIT REDACTED
IN ITS ENTIRETY

EXHIBIT D

EXHIBIT REDACTED
IN ITS ENTIRETY

EXHIBIT E

EXHIBIT REDACTED
IN ITS ENTIRETY

EXHIBIT F

EXHIBIT REDACTED IN ITS ENTIRETY

EXHIBIT G

THE RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Second Edition

Unabridged

Dedicated to the memory of
Jess Stein

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n. rr/uu

ānt′), *v.t. Archaic.* to depict; portray.
depeinten < OF *depeint,* ptp. of *depein-*
ɜre to DEPICT]

ɪants′), *v.t. Slang.* to remove the trou-
oke or punishment. [DE- + PANTS]

:t′), *v.i.* **1.** to go away; leave: *She de-*
is today. The train departs at 10:52. **2.**
eviate (usually fol. by *from*): *The new*
from the old in several respects. **3.** to
om life or existence; die. —*v.t.* **4.** to go
e: *to depart this life.* —*n.* **5.** *Archaic.*
h. [1175–1225; ME *departen* < OF
to *de-* DE- + *partir* to go away; see PART

PART, RETIRE, RETREAT, WITHDRAW imply
DEPART is a somewhat literary word for
n a place: *to depart on a journey.* RETIRE
anting oneself or drawing back from a
rom a position in battle. RETREAT implies
hdrawal, esp. as a result of adverse for-
) *retreat to secondary lines of defense.*
ests leaving some specific place or situa-
some definite and often unpleasant rea-
v from a hopeless task. **4.** quit. —**Ant.**

i pär′tid), *adj.* **1.** deceased; dead. **2.**
.. **3. the departed, a.** the dead person
dead persons collectively. [1550–60; DE-

. pär tē′, dē′-), *n.* a person who leaves
y, etc. [1945–50; DEPART + -EE]

ıt (dā PAR tə mäN′), *n., pl.* **-ments**
department (def. 7).

(di pärt′mənt), *n.* **1.** a distinct part of
zed in divisions; a division of a complex
ized system. **2.** one of the principal
overnmental organization: *the sanitation*
(*cap.*) one of the principal divisions of
government, headed by a Secretary who
the President's cabinet. **4.** a division of a
rise dealing with a particular area of ac-
nnel department. **5.** a section of a retail
particular class or kind of goods: *the*
rtment. **6.** one of the sections of a school
ng with a particular field of knowledge:
partment. **7.** one of the large districts
ain countries, as France, are divided for
purposes. **8.** a division of official busi-
functions: *judicial departments.* **9.** a
nce of activity, knowledge, or responsibil-
bills is not my department. **10.** (*usually*
. (formerly) a large geographical division
s possessions as divided for military and
s: *the Hawaiian Department.* [1730–35;
nt, equiv. to *départ*(*ir*) (see DEPART) +
—**de·part·men·tal** (di pärt men′tl, dē′-
le·part·men′tal·ly, *adv.*
nch, bureau, section, unit, segment.

tal·ism (di pärt men′tl iz′əm, dē′-
ivision into departments, as in a univer-
cacy of or partiality for such division.
RTMENTAL + -ISM]

tal·ize (di pärt men′tl īz′, dē′pärt-),
ıg. to divide into departments. Also, *esp.*
nen′tal·ise′. [1895–1900; DEPARTMENTAL
part·men′tal·i·za′tion, *n.*

al store′, *Brit.* a department store.

: of Ag′riculture, the department of
l government that institutes and adminis-
programs dealing with agriculture. *Abbr.:*
6, *Amer.*]

: of Com′merce, the department of
l government that promotes and adminis-
nd foreign commerce. *Abbr.:* DOC

: of Defense′, the department of the
vernment charged with ensuring that the
ty of the U.S. is adequate to safeguard the
ty. *Abbr.:* DOD

: of Educa′tion, the department of the
overnment that administers federal pro-
with education: created in 1979, largely by
part of the former Department of Health,
Welfare. *Abbr.:* ED

: of En′ergy, the department of the
overnment that sets forth and maintains
nergy policy, including energy conserva-
ental protection, etc. *Abbr.:* DOE

: of Health′, Educa′tion, and Wel′·
ner department of the U.S. government
administered federal programs dealing
ducation, welfare, and income security.

: of Health′ and Hu′man Serv′·
artment of the U.S. government that ad-
ral programs dealing with public health,
come security: created in 1979 from the
partment of Health, Education, and Wel-
HS

: of Hous′ing and Ur′ban Devel′·
department of the U.S. federal govern-
titutes and administers all federal pro-

OY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >,
of, blended; c., cognate with; cf., compare; deriv.,
. equivalent; imit., imitative; obl., oblique; r., re-
sp., spelling, spelled; resp., respelling, respelled;
; ?, origin unknown; *, unattested; ‡, probably
the full key inside the front cover.

for the enforcement of federal laws. *Abbr.:* DOJ

Depart′ment of La′bor, the department of the U.S. federal government that promotes and improves the welfare, opportunities, and working conditions of wage earners. *Abbr.:* DOL

Depart′ment of State′, the department of the U.S. federal government that sets forth and maintains the foreign policy of the U.S., esp. in negotiations with foreign governments and international organizations. *Abbr.:* DOS

Depart′ment of the Inte′rior, the department of the U.S. federal government charged with the conservation and development of the natural resources of the U.S. and its possessions. *Abbr.:* DOI

Depart′ment of the Treas′ury, the department of the U.S. federal government that collects revenue and administers the national finances. *Abbr.:* TD

Depart′ment of Transporta′tion, the department of the U.S. federal government that coordinates and institutes national transportation programs. *Abbr.:* DOT

depart′ment store′, a large retail store carrying a wide variety of merchandise and organized into various departments for sales and administrative purposes. [1885–90, *Amer.*]

de·par·ture (di pär′chər), *n.* **1.** an act or instance of departing: *the time of departure; a hasty departure.* **2.** divergence or deviation, as from a standard, rule, etc.: *a departure from accepted teaching methods.* **3.** *Navig.* **a.** the distance due east or west traveled by a vessel or aircraft. **b.** See **point of departure.** **4.** *Survey.* the length of the projection, on the east-west reference line, of a survey line. **5.** *Archaic.* death. [1375–1425; late ME < OF *departëure;* cf. AF *departir* (n. use of inf.). See DEPART, -URE]
—**Syn.** **1.** leaving, going, exit, leave-taking.

de·paup·er·ate (di pô′pər it), *adj. Biol.* poorly or imperfectly developed. [1425–75; late ME < LL *dēpauperātus* (ptp. of *dēpauperāre* to make poor), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *pauper*(*āre*) to make poor (*pauper-* poor (see PAUPER) + *-ātus* -ATE¹)] —**de·pau·per·a·tion** (di-pô′pə rā′shən), *n.*

de·pend (di pend′), *v.i.* **1.** to rely; place trust (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *You may depend on the accuracy of the report.* **2.** to rely for support, maintenance, help, etc. (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *Children depend on their parents.* **3.** to be conditioned or contingent (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *His success here depends upon effort and ability.* **4.** to be undetermined or pending: *I may go to Europe or I may not, it all depends.* **5.** *Gram.* (of a word or other linguistic form) to be subordinate to another linguistic form in the same construction; to form a part of a construction other than the head. **6.** to hang down; be suspended (usually fol. by *from*): *The chandelier depends from the ceiling of the ballroom.* [1375–1425; late ME *dependen* < OF *dependre* < L *dēpendere* to hang down, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *pendere* to hang]

de·pend·a·ble (di pen′də bəl), *adj.* capable of being depended on; worthy of trust; reliable: *a dependable employee.* [1725–35; DEPEND + -ABLE] —**de·pend′a·bil′i·ty, de·pend′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**de·pend′a·bly,** *adv.*
—**Syn.** trustworthy, trusty, trusted, steadfast, faithful, responsible.

de·pend·ant (di pen′dənt), *adj., n.* dependent. —**de·pend′ant·ly,** *adv.*

de·pend·ence (di pen′dəns), *n.* **1.** the state of relying on or needing someone or something for aid, support, or the like. **2.** reliance; confidence; trust: *Her complete reliability earned her our dependence.* **3.** an object of reliance or trust. **4.** the state of being conditional or contingent on something, as through a natural or logical sequence: *the dependence of an effect upon a cause.* **5.** the state of being psychologically or physiologically dependent on a drug after a prolonged period of use. **6.** subordination or subjection: *the dependence of Martinique upon France.* Also, **de·pend′ance.** [1400–50; late ME *dependaunce* < OF *dependance,* equiv. to *depend*(*re*) (see DEPEND) + *-ance* -ENCE]

de·pend·en·cy (di pen′dən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** the state of being dependent; dependence. **2.** something dependent or subordinate; appurtenance. **3.** an outbuilding or annex. **4.** a subject territory that is not an integral part of the ruling country. Also, **de·pend′an·cy.** [1585–95; DEPENDENCE + -Y³]

de·pend·en·cy-prone (di pen′dən sē prōn′), *adj.* tending to become psychologically or physiologically dependent on a drug. [1965–70]

de·pend·ent (di pen′dənt), *adj.* **1.** relying on someone or something else for aid, support, etc. **2.** conditioned or determined by something else; contingent: *Our trip is dependent on the weather.* **3.** subordinate; subject: *a dependent territory.* **4.** *Gram.* not used in isolation; used only in connection with other forms. In *I walked out when the bell rang, when the bell rang* is a dependent clause. Cf. **independent** (def. 14), **main¹** (def. 4). **5.** hanging down; pendent. **6.** *Math.* **a.** (of a variable) having values determined by one or more independent variables. **b.** (of an equation) having solutions that are identical to those of another equation or to those of a set of equations. **7.** *Statistics.* (of an event or a value) not statistically independent. —*n.* **8.** a person who depends on or needs someone or something for aid, support, favor, etc. **9.** a child, spouse, parent, or certain other relative to whom one contributes all or a major amount of necessary financial support: *She listed two dependents on her income-tax form.* **10.** *Archaic.* a subordinate part. Also, **dependant.** [1375–1425; late ME *dependaunt.* See DEPEND, -ENT] —**de·pend′ent·ly,** *adv.*

depend′ent var′iable, **1.** *Math.* a variable in a functional relation whose value is determined by the values assumed by other variables in the relation, as *y* in

late. [1000–10; DE- + PEOPLE]

De Pere (də pēr′), a city in E Wisconsin. 14,892.

de·perm (dē pûrm′), *v.t. Naut.* to reduce the permanent magnetism of (a vessel) by wrapping an electric cable around it vertically athwartships and energizing the cable. Cf. **degauss.** [1945–50; DE- + PERM(ANENT)]

de·per·son·a·li·za·tion (dē pûr′sə nl ə zā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of depersonalizing. **2.** the state of being depersonalized. **3.** *Psychiatry.* a state in which one no longer perceives the reality of one's self or one's environment. [1905–10; DEPERSONALIZE + -ATION]

de·per·son·al·ize (dē pûr′sə nl īz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to make impersonal. **2.** to deprive of personality or individuality: *a mechanistic society that is depersonalizing its members.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **de·per′son·al·ise′.** [1865–70; DE- + PERSONALIZE]

De·pew (də pyōō′), *n.* **1.** **Chauncey Mitchell,** 1834–1928, U.S. lawyer, legislator, and orator. **2.** a town in W New York. 19,819.

de·phos·pho·ryl·ate (dē fos′fər ə lāt′), *v.i.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** *Biochem.* to undergo dephosphorylation. [DE- + PHOSPHORYLATE]

de·phos·pho·ryl·a·tion (dē fos′fər ə lā′shən), *n. Biochem.* **1.** the removal of a phosphate group from an organic compound, as in the changing of ATP to ADP. **2.** the resulting state or condition. [DEPHOSPHORYLATE + -ION]

de·pict (di pikt′), *v.t.* **1.** to represent by or as if by painting; portray; delineate. **2.** to represent or characterize in words; describe. [1625–35; < L *dēpictus* (ptp. of *dēpingere*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *pic-* ptp. s. of *pingere* to PAINT + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**de·pict′er, de·pic′tor,** *n.* —**de·pic′tion,** *n.* —**de·pic′tive,** *adj.*
—**Syn.** **1.** reproduce, draw, paint, limn. **1, 2.** DEPICT, PORTRAY, SKETCH imply a representation of an object or scene by colors or lines, or by words. DEPICT emphasizes vividness of detail: *to depict the confusion of departure.* PORTRAY emphasizes faithful representation: *We could not portray the anguish of the exiles.* SKETCH suggests the drawing of the outlines of the most prominent features or details, often in a preparatory way: *to sketch the plans for a community development.*

de·pig·men·ta·tion (dē pig′mən tā′shən), *n. Pathol.* loss of pigment. [1885–90; DE- + PIGMENTATION]

dep·i·late (dep′ə lāt′), *v.t.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** to remove the hair from (hides, skin, etc.). [1550–60; < L *dēpilātus* (ptp. of *dēpilāre* to pluck), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *pil*(*āre*) to deprive of hair (deriv. of *pilus* a hair) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**dep′i·la′tion,** *n.* —**dep′i·la′tor,** *n.*

de·pil·a·to·ry (di pil′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** capable of removing hair. —*n.* **2.** a depilatory agent. **3.** such an agent in a mild liquid or cream form for temporarily removing unwanted hair from the body. [1595–1605; < ML *dēpilātōrius* < L *dēpilā*(*re*) (see DEPILATE) + *-tōrius* -TORY¹]

de·plane (dē plān′), *v.i.,* **-planed, -plan·ing.** to disembark from an airplane. [1920–25; DE- + PLANE¹]

de pla·no (di plā′nō, dē, dā), *Chiefly Law.* **1.** without argument. **2.** by manifest right; plainly. [< L *dē plano*]

de·plete (di plēt′), *v.t.,* **-plet·ed, -plet·ing.** to decrease seriously or exhaust the abundance or supply of: *The fire had depleted the game in the forest. Extravagant spending soon depleted his funds.* [1800–10; < L *dēplētus* empty (ptp. of *dēplēre* to empty out), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *plē*(*re*) to FILL + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**de·plet′a·ble,** *adj.* —**de·ple′tion,** *n.* —**de·ple′tive, de·ple·to·ry** (di plē′tə rē), *adj.*
—**Syn.** use up, drain, reduce, consume, lessen.

deple′tion allow′ance, a tax reduction allowed on income from exhaustible resources, as oil or timber.

de·plor·a·ble (di plôr′ə bəl, -plōr′-), *adj.* **1.** causing or being a subject for grief or regret; lamentable: *the deplorable death of a friend.* **2.** causing or being a subject for censure, reproach, or disapproval; wretched; very bad: *This room is in deplorable order. You have deplorable manners!* [1605–15; < F *déplorable* < MF, equiv. to *deplor*(*er*) (see DEPLORE) + *-able* -ABLE] —**de·plor′a·ble·ness, de·plor′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**de·plor′a·bly,** *adv.*

de·plore (di plôr′, -plōr′), *v.t.,* **-plored, -plor·ing.** **1.** to regret deeply or strongly; lament: *to deplore the present state of morality.* **2.** to disapprove of; censure. **3.** to feel or express deep grief for or in regard to: *The class deplored the death of their teacher.* [1550–60; < L *dēplōrāre* to weep bitterly, complain, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *plōrāre* to wail, prob. of imit. orig.] —**dep·lo·ra·tion** (dep′lə rā′shən, dē′plə-), *n.* —**de·plor′er,** *n.* —**de·plor′ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn.** **1.** bemoan, bewail. **3.** mourn.

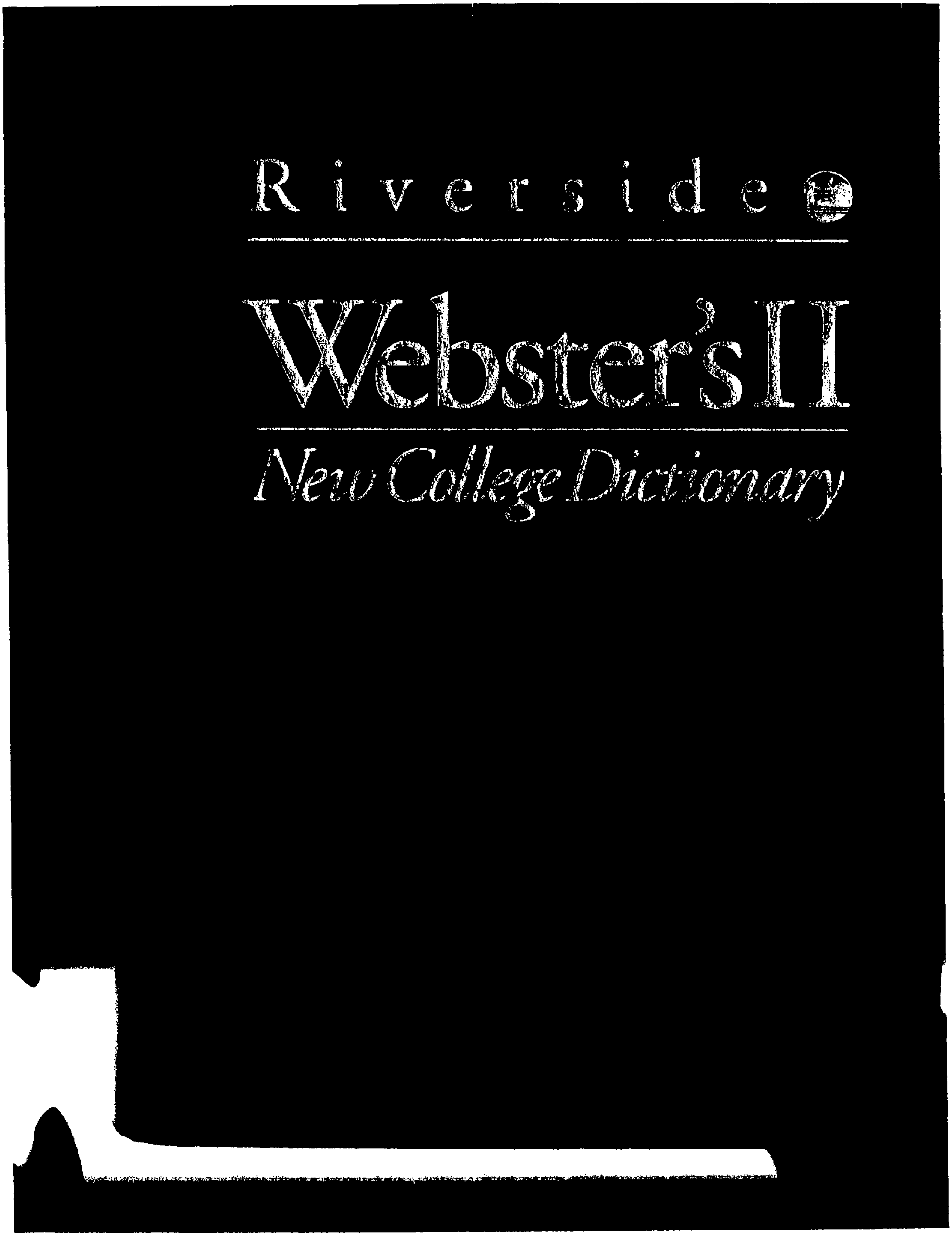
de·ploy (di ploi′), *v.t.* **1.** *Mil.* to spread out (troops) so as to form an extended front or line. **2.** to arrange in a position of readiness, or to move strategically or appropriately: *to deploy a battery of new missiles.* —*v.i.* **3.** to spread out strategically or in an extended front or line. **4.** to come into a position ready for use: *the plane can't land unless the landing gear deploys.* [1470–80; < F *déployer,* equiv. to *dé-* DIS-¹ + *ployer* to fold; see PLOY] —**de·ploy′a·ble,** *adj.* —**de·ploy′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**de·ploy′ment,** *n.*

de·plume (dē plōōm′), *v.t.,* **-plumed, -plum·ing.** **1.** to deprive of feathers; pluck. **2.** to strip of honor, wealth, etc. [1375–1425; late ME *deplumen* < ML *dēplūmāre,* equiv. to L *dē-* DE- + *plūm*(*a*) feather (see PLUME) + *-āre* inf. suffix] —**de′plu·ma′tion,** *n.*

de·po·lar·iz·er (dē pō′lə rī′zər), *n.* a substance added to the electrolyte of an electric cell or battery to remove gas collected at the electrodes.

de·pol·lute (dē′pə lōōt′), *v.t.,* **-lut·ed, -lut·ing.** to eliminate, clean up, or decrease pollution in (an area). [1965–70; DE- + POLLUTE] —**de′pol·lu′tion,** *n.*

EXHIBIT H



Riverside

Webster's II

New College Dictionary

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Conte

as a child, who relies on another for support. —**de·pend′ent·ly** *adv.*

dependent clause *n.* A clause that cannot stand alone as a sentence and acts as a noun, adjective, or adverb within a sentence.

dependent variable *n.* A mathematical variable whose value is determined by the value assumed by an independent variable.

de·per·son·al·ize (dē-pûr′sə-nə-līz′) *vt.* **-ized, -iz·ing, -iz·es.** 1. To deprive of personal or individual character. 2. To make impersonal <*depersonalize* an interview> —**de·per′son·al·i·za′tion** *n.*

de·pict (dĭ-pĭkt′) *vt.* **-pict·ed, -pict·ing, -picts.** [Lat. *depingere, depict-* : *de-*, completely + *pingere*, to picture.] 1. To represent, as in a picture or sculpture. 2. To represent in words : DESCRIBE. —**de·pic′tion** *n.*

de·pig·men·ta·tion (dē-pĭg′mən-tā′shən, -mĕn-) *n.* Loss of normal pigmentation.

dep·i·late (dĕp′ə-lāt′) *vt.* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing, -lates.** [Lat. *depilare, depilat-* : *de-*, completely + *pilare*, to deprive of hair < *pilus*, hair.] To remove hair from. —**dep′i·la′tion** *n.* —**dep′i·la′tor** *n.*

de·pil·a·to·ry (dĭ-pĭl′ə-tôr′ē, -tōr′ē) *adj.* Capable of removing hair. —*n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** A cream or liquid used to remove unwanted body hair.

de·plane (dē-plān′) *vi.* **-planed, -plan·ing, -planes.** To disembark from an aircraft.

de·plete (dĭ-plēt′) *vt.* **-plet·ed, -plet·ing, -pletes.** [Lat. *deplere, deplet-*, to empty : *de-* (reversal) + *plere*, to fill.] 1. To lessen or reduce in quantity, value, or effectiveness : EXHAUST <*depleted* by the exam> 2. To empty <*deplete* a barrel ofoil> —**de·plet′a·ble** *adj.* —**de·ple′tion** *n.*

de·plor·a·ble (dĭ-plôr′ə-bəl, -plōr′-) *adj.* 1. Deserving severe reproach. 2. Grievous : lamentable. 3. Very bad : WRETCHED. —**de·plor′a·ble·ness, de·plor′a·bil′i·ty** *n.* —**de·plor′a·bly** *adv.*

de·plore (dĭ-plôr′, -plōr′) *vt.* **-plored, -plor·ing, -plores.** [OFr. *deplorer* < Lat. *deplorare* : *de-* (intensive) + *plorare*, to wail.] 1. To feel or express sorrow over. 2. To feel or express regret about. 3. To feel or express strong disapproval of : CENSURE.

de·ploy (dĭ-ploi′) *v.* **-ployed, -ploy·ing, -ploys.** [Fr. *déployer* < OFr. *despleier* < Lat. *displicare*, to scatter : *dis-* (reversal) + *plicare*, to fold.] —*vt.* 1. To station (persons or forces) systematically over an area. 2. To spread out (troops) to form an extended front. —*vi.* To be or become deployed. —**de·ploy′ment** *n.*

de·plume (dē-plōōm′) *vt.* **-plumed, -plum·ing, -plumes.** [ME *deplumen* < OFr. *deplumer* < Med. Lat. *deplumare* : *de-*, off + *pluma*, feather.] 1. To pluck the feathers from. 2. To deprive of pride or honor. —**de′plu·ma′tion** *n.*

de·po·lar·ize (dē-pō′lə-rīz′) *vt.* **-ized, -iz·ing, -iz·es.** To counteract or eliminate the polarization of. —**de·po′lar·i·za′tion** *n.*

de·po·lit·i·cize (dē′pə-lĭt′ĭ-sīz′) *vt.* **-cized, -ciz·ing, -ciz·es.** To remove from the political sphere <*depoliticize* a world hunger program> —**de′po·lit′i·ci·za′tion** *n.*

de·pol·lute (dē′pə-lōōt′) *vt.* **-lut·ed, -lut·ing, -lutes.** To remove the pollution from <*depollute* a lake>

de·pone (dĭ-pōn′) *v.* **-poned, -pon·ing, -pones.** [ME *deponen* < Med. Lat. *deponere* < Lat., to put down : *de-*, down + *ponere*, to put.] —*vt.* To declare or testify under oath. —*vi.* To give testimony.

de·po·nent (dĭ-pō′nənt) *adj.* [LLat. *deponens, deponent-* < Lat., pr.part. of *deponere*, to put down. —see DEPONE.] Denoting a verb of active meaning but passive form, as certain Latin and Greek verbs. —*n.* 1. A deponent verb. 2. *Law.* A person who testifies under oath, esp. in writing.

de·pop·u·late (dē-pŏp′yə-lāt′) *vt.* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing, -lates.** [Lat. *depopulari, depopulat-*, to lay waste : *de-* (intensive) + *populari*, to ravage < *populus*, people, throng.] To reduce greatly the population of, as by expulsion, disease, or massacre. —**de·pop′u·la′tion** *n.* —**de·pop′u·la′tor** *n.*

de·port (dĭ-pôrt′, -pōrt′) *vt.* **-port·ed, -port·ing, -ports.** [Partly < Fr. *déporter*, to banish, and partly < OFr. *deporter*, to behave, both < Lat. *deportare*, to carry away : *de-*, away + *portare*, to carry.] 1. To expel from a country. 2. To behave or conduct (oneself) in a specified manner.

de·port·a·ble (dĭ-pôr′tə-bəl, -pōr′-) *adj.* Subject to or punishable by deportation.

de·por·ta·tion (dē′pôr-tā′shən, -pōr-) *n.* 1. An act or instance of deporting. 2. Expulsion of an undesirable alien from a country.

de·port·ee (dē′pôr-tē′, -pōr-) *n.* A deported individual.

de·port·ment (dĭ-pôrt′mənt, -pōrt′-) *n.* Behavior : demeanor.

de·pos·al (dĭ-pō′zəl) *n.* The act of deposing from office.

de·pose (dĭ-pōz′) *v.* **-posed, -pos·ing, -pos·es.** [ME *deposen* < OFr. *deposer* : *de-*, away (< Lat.) + *poser*, to put. —see POSE¹.] —*vt.* 1. To remove from office or a powerful position. 2. *Archaic.* To put or lay down : DEPOSIT. 3. *Law.* To declare under oath, esp. in writing. —*vi. Law.* To testify, esp. in writing. —**de·pos′a·ble** *adj.*

de·pos·it (dĭ-pŏz′ĭt) *v.* **-it·ed, -it·ing, -its.** [Lat. *deponere, deposit-* : *de-*, aside + *ponere*, to put.] —*vt.* 1. To lay or set down : PLACE. 2. To put down (e.g., layers of sediment) by a natural process. 3. To give as partial payment or security. 4. To entrust (money) to a bank. —*vi.* To become deposited : SETTLE. —*n.* 1. Something entrusted for safekeeping, as money in a bank. 2. The state of being deposited. 3. A partial or initial payment of a cost or debt. 4. A sum of money

given as security for an item acquired for temporary use.
itory. 6. Something deposited esp. by a natural process, as
sandy material settled out of water. —**de·pos′i·tor** *n.*

de·pos·i·tar·y (dĭ-pŏz′ĭ-tĕr′ē) *n.*, *pl.* **-ies.** 1. A person
with something. 2. DEPOSITORY 1.

dep·o·si·tion (dĕp′ə-zĭsh′ən) *n.* 1. The act of deposing
fice. 2. The act of depositing. 3. Something deposited :
Law. Testimony under oath, esp. a written statement by a
use in court in his or her absence. —**dep′o·si′tion·al**

de·pos·i·to·ry (dĭ-pŏz′ĭ-tôr′ē, -tōr′ē) *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.**
where something is deposited for safekeeping. 2. DEPOSIT

de·pot (dē′pō, dĕp′ō) *n.* [Fr. *dépôt* < OFr. *depost* < Lat.
deposit < neuter p.part. of *deponere*, to deposit.] 1. A
station. 2. A warehouse. 3. a. A storage installation for
terials. b. A station for receiving, classifying, and assembl
personnel.

de·prave (dĭ-prāv′) *vt.* **-praved, -prav·ing, -pra**
praven, to corrupt < OFr. *depraver* < Lat. *depravare* : *de-*
pravus, crooked.] To debase morally : CORRUPT. —**dep′**
(dĕp′rə-vā′shən) *n.* —**de·prav′er** *n.*

de·praved (dĭ-prāvd′) *adj.* Morally debased and corrup
ED. —**de·prav′ed·ly** (-prā′vĭd-lē, -prāvd′lē) *adv.*

de·prav·i·ty (dĭ-prăv′ĭ-tē) *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** 1. Moral corr
wicked or perverse act.

dep·re·cate (dĕp′rĭ-kāt′) *vt.* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing,**
deprecari, deprecat-, to ward off by prayer : *de-*, against
pray.] 1. To express disapproval of. 2. To belittle : deprecia
In recent times, *deprecate* has encroached upon the me
preciate, coming into use almost to the exclusion of the
sense of "to belittle." —**dep′re·ca′tion** *n.* —**dep′r**

dep·re·ca·to·ry (dĕp′rĭ-kə-tôr′ē, -tōr′ē) *also* **dep·re**
(-kā′tĭv) *adj.* Expressing deprecation : DISAPPROVING.
to′ri·ly *adv.*

de·pre·cia·ble (dĭ-prē′shə-bəl) *adj.* Capable of being de
value.

de·pre·ci·ate (dĭ-prē′shē-āt′) *v.* **-at·ed, -at·ing,**
Lat. *depreciare, depreciat-*, alteration of LLat. *depretia*
down + Lat. *pretium*, price.] —*vt.* 1. To lessen the value
2. To cause to seem less valuable or important : DISPARA
diminish in value. —**de·pre′ci·a′tor** *n.*

★ *syns:* DEPRECIATE, CHEAPEN, DEVALUATE, DEVALUE,
LOWER *v.* *core meaning* : to make or become less in pr
<The value of the dollar has *depreciated.*> <used cars
depreciate>

de·pre·ci·a·tion (dĭ-prē′shē-ā′shən) *n.* 1. A decrease
ue esp. because of wear or age. 2. An allowance made for a
of property. 3. A reduction in the purchasing value of
instance of disparaging.

de·pre·cia·to·ry (dĭ-prē′shə-tôr′ē, -tōr′ē) *also* **de**
tive (-shə-tĭv, -shē-ā′tĭv) *adj.* 1. Diminishing in value.
ing.

dep·re·date (dĕp′rĭ-dāt′) *v.* **-dat·ed, -dat·ing,**
depraedari, depraedat- : Lat. *de-* (intensive) + Lat. *prae*
der < *praeda*, booty.] —*vt.* To prey on : PLUNDER. —*vi.*
plundering. —**dep′re·da′tion** *n.* —**dep′re·da′to**
pred′a·to′ry (dĭ-prĕd′ə-tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, dĕp′rĭ-də-) *adj.*

de·press (dĭ-prĕs′) *vt.* **-pressed, -press·ing, -press**
pressen, to push down < OFr. *depresser* < Lat. *depress*
deprimere : *de-*, down + *premere*, to press.] 1. To lowe
SADDEN. 2. To press down : LOWER <*depress* a pedal on a
lessen the activity or force of : WEAKEN. 4. To lower pric
market). —**de·press′i·ble** *adj.*

de·pres·sant (dĭ-prĕs′ənt) *adj.* Serving to lower the
activities. —*n.* A depressant drug.

de·pressed (dĭ-prĕst′) *adj.* 1. Low in spirits : DEJECTED
tened downward, as if pressed from above. 3. *Zool.* Flatt
dorsal and ventral surfaces. 4. Sunk below the surround
HOLLOW. 5. Suffering from social and economic hardship

★ *syns:* DEPRESSED, BACKWARD, DEPRIVED, DISAD
POVERISHED, UNDERPRIVILEGED *adj.* *core meaning* : eco
socially below standard <aid to *depressed* urban areas>

de·press·ing (dĭ-prĕs′ĭng) *adj.* Causing esp. emotion
<a sad, *depressing* movie> —**de·press′ing·ly** *adv.*

de·pres·sion (dĭ-prĕsh′ən) *n.* 1. The act of depressin
being depressed. 2. An area sunk below its surrounding
Meteorol. A region of low barometric pressure. 4. The
below the horizontal plane through the point of observati
The angular distance of a celestial body below the h
duction in force or activity. 7. Melancholy : sadness.
neurotic or psychotic condition marked by an inability
insomnia, and feelings of dejection and guilt. 9. A period
onomic decline, marked by unemployment, decreasing b
ity, and falling prices.

Depression glass *n.* [After the Great *Depression*, a

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EXHIBIT I

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designated output destination. A database filter, for example, might flag information of a certain age. **2.** In communications and electronics, hardware or software that selectively passes certain elements of a signal and eliminates or minimizes others. A filter on a communications network, for example, must be designed to transmit a certain frequency but attenuate (dampen) frequencies above it (a lowpass filter), those below it (a highpass filter), or those above and below it (a bandpass filter). **3.** A pattern or mask through which data is passed to weed out specified items. For instance, a filter used in e-mail or in retrieving newsgroup messages can allow users to filter out messages from other users. *See also* e-mail filter, mask. **4.** In computer graphics, a special effect or production effect that is applied to bitmapped images; for example, shifting pixels within an image, making elements of the image transparent, or distorting the image. Some filters are built into a graphics program, such as a paint program or an image editor. Others are separate software packages that plug into the graphics program. *See also* bitmapped graphics, image editor, paint program.

filtering program \fil´tər-ēng prō`gram\ *n.* A program that filters information and presents only results that match the qualifications defined in the program.

FilterKeys \fil´tər-kēz`\ *n.* A Windows 95 accessibility control panel feature that enables users with physical disabilities to use the keyboard. With FilterKeys, the system ignores brief and repeated keystrokes that result from slow or inaccurate finger movements. *See also* accessibility. *Compare* MouseKeys, ShowSounds, SoundSentry, StickyKeys, ToggleKeys.

Final-Form-Text DCA \fī`nəl-fōrm-tekst` D-C-A´\ *n.* A standard in Document Content Architecture (DCA) for storing documents in ready-to-print form for interchange between dissimilar programs. A related standard is Revisable-Form-Text DCA (RFTDCA). *Acronym:* FFTDCA (F`F-T`D-C-A´). *See also* DCA (definition 1). *Compare* Revisable-Form-Text DCA.

find \fīnd\ *vb. See* search[2].

Finder \fīn´dər\ *n.* The standard interface to the Macintosh operating system, allowing the user to view the contents of directories (folders); to move, copy, and delete files; and to launch applications. Items in the system are often represented as icons, and a mouse or similar pointing device is used to manipulate these items. The Finder was the first commercially successful graphical user interface, and it helped launch a wave of interest in icon-based systems. *See also* MultiFinder.

finger[1] \fēng´ər\ *n.* An Internet utility, originally limited to UNIX but now available on many other platforms, that enables a user to obtain information on other users who may be at other sites (if those sites permit access by finger). Given an e-mail address, finger returns the user's full name, an indication of whether or not the user is currently logged on, and any other information the user has chosen to supply as a profile. Given a first or last name, finger returns the logon names of users whose first or last names match.

finger[2] \fēng´ər\ *vb.* To obtain information on a user by means of the finger program.

fingerprint reader \fēng´-ər-print rē`dər\ *n.* A scanner that reads human fingerprints for comparison to a database of stored fingerprint images.

FIPS \fips, F`I-P-S´\ *n. See* Federal Information Processing Standards.

firewall \fīr´wäl\ *n.* A security system intended to protect an organization's network against external threats, such as hackers, coming from another network, such as the Internet. A firewall prevents computers in the organization's network from communicating directly with computers external to the network and vice versa. Instead, all communication is routed through a proxy server outside of the organization's network, and the proxy server decides whether it is safe to let a particular message or file pass through to the organization's network.

firmware \fərm´wâr\ *n.* Software routines stored in read-only memory (ROM). Unlike random access memory (RAM), read-only memory stays intact even in the absence of electrical power. Startup routines and low-level input/output instructions are stored in firmware. It falls between software and hardware in terms of ease of modification. *See also* RAM, ROM.

FIR port \F`I-R´ pōrt\ *n.* Short for **f**ast **i**nfra**r**ed **port**. A wireless I/O port, most common on a portable computer, that exchanges data with an presents the user with a tabbed, index-card-like selection of property pages, each of which features standard dialog-style controls for customizing parameters.

proportional font \prə-pōr´shən-əl font`\ *n.* A set of characters in a particular style and size in which a variable amount of horizontal space is allotted to each letter or number. In a proportional font, the letter *i*, for example, is allowed less space than the letter *m*. *Compare* monospace font.

proportional spacing \prə-pōr`shən-əl spā´sēng\ *n.* A form of character spacing in which the horizontal space each character occupies is proportional to the width of the character. The letter *w*, for example, takes up more space than the letter *i*. *Compare* monospacing.

proprietary \prə-prī´ə-târ-ē\ *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of something that is privately owned. Generally, the term refers to technology that has been developed by a particular corporation or entity, with specifications that are considered by the owner to be trade secrets. Proprietary technology may be legally used only by a person or entity purchasing an explicit license. Also, other companies are unable to duplicate the technology, both legally and because its specifications have not been divulged by the owner. *Compare* public domain.

proprietary software \prə-prī`ə-târ-ē soft´wâr\ *n.* A program owned or copyrighted by an individual or a business and available for use only through purchase or by permission of the owner. *Compare* public-domain software.

protected mode \prə-tek´təd mōd`\ *n.* An operating mode of the Intel 80286 and higher microprocessors that supports larger address spaces and more advanced features than real mode. When started in protected mode, these CPUs provide hardware support for multitasking, data security, and virtual memory. The Windows NT and OS/2 operating systems run in protected mode, as do most versions of UNIX for these microprocessors. *Compare* real mode.

protocol \prō´tə-kol`\ *n.* *See* communications protocol.

protocol layer \prō´tə-kol lā`ər, lâr`\ *n.* *See* layer.

protocol stack \prō´tə-kol stak`\ *n.* The set of protocols that work together on different levels to enable communication on a network. For example, TCP/IP, the protocol stack on the Internet, incorporates more than 100 standards including FTP, IP, SMTP, TCP, and Telnet. *Also called* protocol suite. *See also* ISO/OSI model.

protocol suite \prō´tə-kol swēt`\ *n.* *See* protocol stack.

prototyping \prō´tə-tī`pēng\ *n.* The creation of a working model of a new computer system or program for testing and refinement. Prototyping is used in the development of both new hardware and software systems and new systems of information management. Tools used in the former include both hardware and support software; tools used in the latter can include databases, screen mockups, and simulations that, in some cases, can be developed into a final product.

proxy \proks´ē\ *n.* *See* proxy server.

proxy server \proks´ē sər`vər\ *n.* A firewall component that manages Internet traffic to and from a local area network (LAN) and can provide other features, such as document caching and access control. A proxy server can improve performance by supplying frequently requested data, such as a popular Web page, and can filter and discard requests that the owner does not consider appropriate, such as requests for unauthorized access to proprietary files. *See also* firewall.

PrtSc key \print´ skrēn kē`\ *n.* *See* Print Screen key.

.ps \dot`P-S´\ *n.* The file extension that identifies PostScript printer files. *See also* PostScript.

PS/2 bus \P`S-tōō´ bus\ *n.* *See* Micro Channel Architecture.

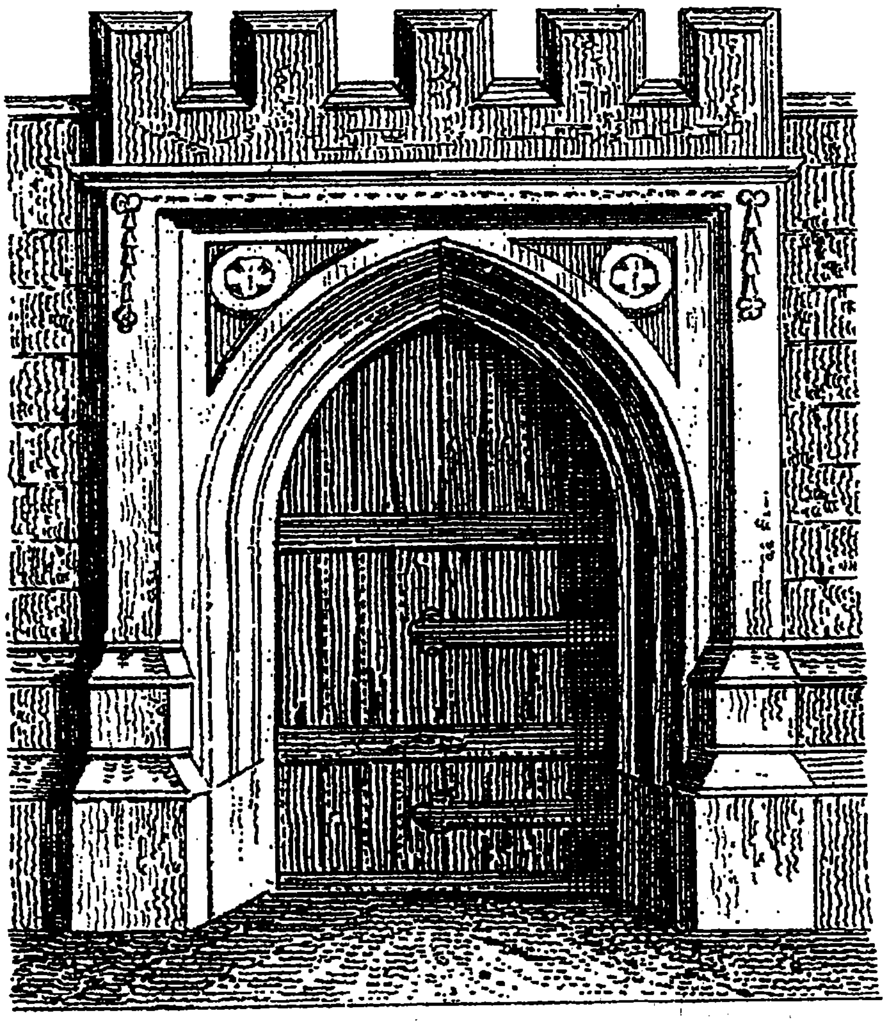
psec \pī´kō-sek`ənd\ *n.* *See* picosecond.

pseudocode \sōō´dō-kōd`\ *n.* **1.** Abbreviated p-code. A machine language for a nonexistent processor (a pseudomachine). Such code is executed by a software interpreter. The major advantage of p-code is that it is portable to all computers for which a p-code interpreter exists. The p-code approach has been tried several times in the microcomputer industry, with mixed success. The best known attempt was the UCSD p-System. *See also* pseudomachine, UCSD p-System. **2.** Any informal, transparent notation in which a program or algorithm description is written. Many programmers write their programs first in a pseudocode

EXHIBIT J

Internet Security

Building Internet FIREWALLS



D. Brent Chapman and Elizabeth D. Zwicky

O'Reilly & Associates, Inc.

BUILDING INTERNET FIREWALLS

Chapman & Zwicky
O'Reilly & Associates, Inc.

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by D. Brent Chapman and Elizabeth D. Zwicky

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real servers, such as a screening router or a dual-homed host that doesn't route packets. If there is IP-level connectivity between the clients and the real servers, the clients can bypass the proxy system (and presumably so can someone from the outside).

Why Proxying?

There's no point in connecting to the Internet if your users can't access it. On the other hand, there's no safety in connecting to the Internet if there's free access between it and every host at your site. Some compromise has to be applied.

The most obvious compromise is to provide a single host with Internet access for all your users. However, this isn't a satisfactory solution because these hosts aren't transparent to users. Users who want to access network services can't do so directly. They have to log in to the dual-homed host, do all their work from there, and then somehow transfer the results of their work back to their own workstations. At best, this multiple-step process annoys users by forcing them to do multiple transfers and work without the customizations they're accustomed to.

The problem is worse at sites with multiple operating systems; if your native system is a Macintosh, and the dual-homed host is a UNIX system, the UNIX system will probably be completely foreign to you. You'll be limited to using whatever tools are available on the dual-homed host, and these tools may be completely unlike (and may seem inferior to) the tools you use on your own system.

Dual-homed hosts configured without proxies therefore tend to annoy their users and significantly reduce the benefit people get from the Internet connection. Worse, they usually don't provide adequate security; it's almost impossible to adequately secure a machine with many users, particularly when those users are explicitly trying to get to the external universe. You can't effectively limit the available tools, because your users can always transfer tools from internal machines that are the same type. For example, on a dual-homed host you can't guarantee that all file transfers will be logged because people can use their own file transfer agents that don't do logging.

Proxy systems avoid user frustration and the insecurities of a dual-homed host. They deal with user frustration by automating the interaction with the dual-homed host. Instead of requiring users to deal directly with the dual-homed host, proxy systems allow all interaction to take place behind the scenes. The user has the illusion he is dealing directly (or almost directly) with the server on the Internet that he really wants to access, with a minimum of direct interaction with the dual-homed host. Figure 7-1 illustrates the difference between reality and illusion with proxy systems.

Proxy systems deal with the insecurity problems by avoiding user logins on the dual-homed host and by forcing connections through controlled software. Because the proxy software works without requiring user logins, the host it runs on is safe from the randomness of having multiple logins. It's also impossible for anybody to

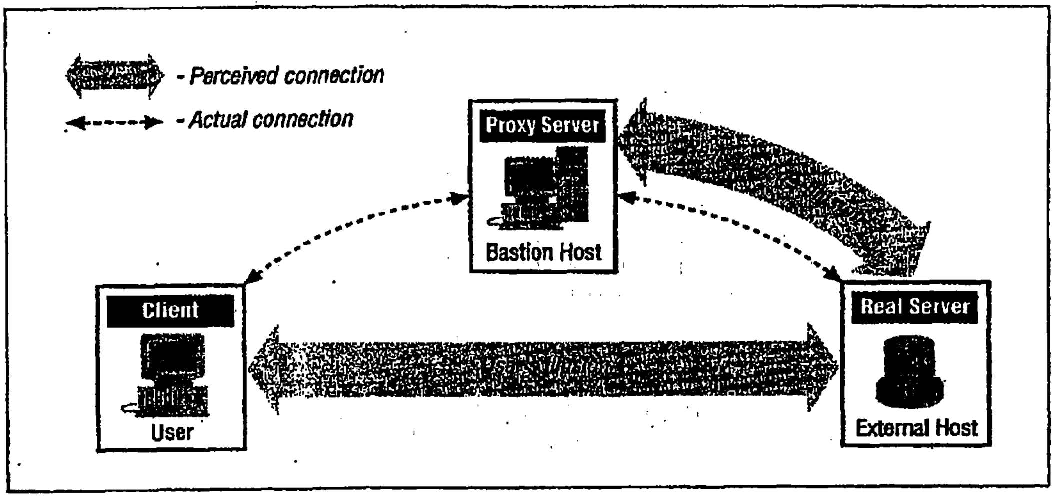

Figure 7-1: Proxies—reality and illusion

install uncontrolled software to reach the Internet; the proxy acts as a control point.

Advantages of Proxying

There are a number of advantages to using proxy services.

Proxy services allow users to access Internet services 'directly'

With the dual-homed host approach, a user needs to log into the host before using any Internet services. This is often inconvenient, and some users become so frustrated that they look for ways around the firewall. With proxy services, users think they're interacting directly with Internet services.

Of course, there's more going on behind the scenes but it's usually transparent to users. While proxy services allow users to access Internet services from their own systems, they do so without allowing packets to pass directly between the user's system and the Internet. The path is indirect, either through a dual-homed host, or through a bastion host and screening router combination.

Proxy services are good at logging

Because proxy servers understand the underlying protocol, they allow logging to be performed in a particularly effective way. For example, instead of logging all of the data transferred, an FTP proxy server logs only the commands issued and the server responses received; this results in a much smaller and more useful log.

Disadvantages of Proxying

There are also some disadvantages to using proxy services.

Proxy services lag behind nonproxied services

Although proxy software is widely available for the older and simpler services like FTP and Telnet, proven software for newer or less widely used services is harder to find. There's usually a distinct lag between the introduction of a service and the availability of proxying servers for it; the length of the lag depends primarily on how well the service is designed for proxying. This makes it difficult for a site to offer new services immediately as they become available. Until suitable proxy software is available, a system that needs new services may have to be placed outside the firewall, opening up potential security holes.

Proxy services may require different servers for each service

You may need a different proxy server for each protocol, because the proxy server has to understand the protocol in order to determine what to allow and disallow, and in order to masquerade as a client to the real server and as the real server to the proxy client. Collecting, installing, and configuring all these various servers can be a lot of work.

Products and packages differ greatly in the ease with which they can be configured, but making things easier in one place can make it harder in others. For example, servers that are particularly easy to configure are usually limited in flexibility; they're easy to configure because they make certain assumptions about how they're going to be used, which may or may not be correct or appropriate for your site.

Proxy services usually require modifications to clients, procedures, or both

Except for a few services designed for proxying, proxy servers require modifications to clients and/or procedures. Either kind of modification has drawbacks; people can't always use the readily available tools with their normal instructions.

Because of these modifications, proxied applications don't work as well as nonproxied applications. They tend to bend protocol specifications, and some clients and servers are less flexible than others.

Proxy services aren't workable for some services

Proxying relies on the ability to insert the proxy server between the client and the real server; that requires relatively straightforward interaction between the two. A service like *talk* that has complicated and messy interactions may never be possible to proxy (see the discussion of *talk* in Chapter 8).

Proxy services don't protect you from all protocol weaknesses

As a security solution, proxying relies on the ability to determine which operations in a protocol are safe. Not all protocols provide easy ways to do this. The X Window System protocol, for example, provides a large number of unsafe operations, and it's difficult to make it work while removing the unsafe operations. HTTP is designed to operate effectively with proxy servers, but it's also designed to be readily extensible, and it achieves that goal by passing data that's going to be executed. It's impossible for a proxy server to protect you from the data; it would have to understand the data being passed and determine whether it was dangerous or not.

How Proxying Works

The details of how proxying works differ from service to service. Some services provide proxying easily or automatically; for those services, you set up proxying by making configuration changes to normal servers. For most services, however, proxying requires appropriate proxy server software on the server side. On the client side, it needs one of the following:

Custom client software

With this approach, the software must know how to contact the proxy server instead of the real server when a user makes a request (for example, for FTP or Telnet), and how to tell the proxy server what real server to connect.

Custom user procedures

With this approach, the user uses standard client software to talk to the proxy server and tells it to connect to the real server, instead of to the real server directly.

Using Custom Client Software for Proxying

The first approach is to use custom client software for proxying. There are a few problems associated with this approach.

Appropriate custom client software is often available only for certain platforms. If it's not available for one of your platforms, your users are pretty much out of luck. For example, the *Igateway* package from Sun is a proxy package for FTP and Telnet, but you can only use it on Sun machines because it provides only precompiled Sun binaries. If you're going to use proxy software, you obviously need to choose software that's available for the needed platforms.

Even if software is available for your platforms, it may not be software your users want. For example, on the Macintosh, there are dozens of FTP client programs. Some of them have really impressive graphical user interfaces. Others have other useful features; for example, *anarchie* is a program that combines an Archie client

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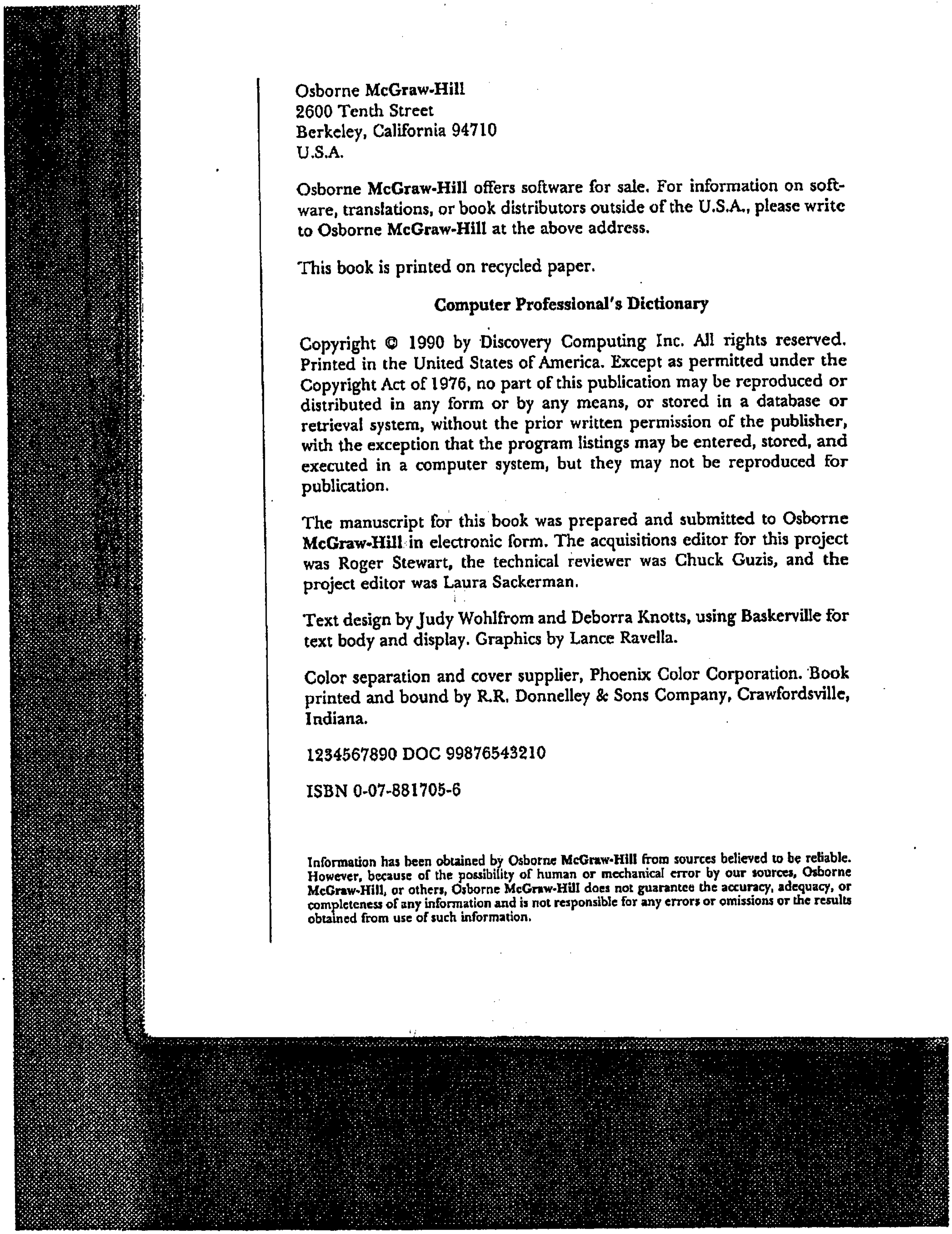

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application layer In the OSI communication model, this is the level at which the user or an application program interacts. It is layer 7 of the OSI model. See also ***open system interconnection***.

application program See ***application***.

application program interface A series of defined interface standards for an application. An API typically defines how an application should appear to a user, how input should be requested and obtained, and how output should be done.

application rational interface logic (APRIL) A logic chip made by IBM that learns from its environment using neural networking techniques.

application shortcut key In the Microsoft Windows environment, one of several special key combinations that bring an application to the foreground.

application software See ***application***.

application-specific integrated circuit Customized chips containing a collection of predesigned circuits selected from a standard library of such circuits. Since no customized or specialized circuits are used, ASIC design is much faster than designing a chip from scratch.

application portability profile A set of standardized tests used to determine how portable a program is among differing hardware and operating system platforms. The test was developed by the National Institute for Science and Technology for use in the federal government.

application programmer A programmer who specializes in writing, analyzing, and maintaining application software.

APRIL See ***application rational interface logic***.

APSE An acronym for Ada program support environment.

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Statistical functions

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Assistance > Excel 2003 > Working with Data > Function Reference > Statistical Functions

Function	Description
AVEDEV	Returns the average of the absolute deviations of data points from their mean
AVERAGE	Returns the average of its arguments
AVERAGEA	Returns the average of its arguments, including numbers, text, and logical values
BETADIST	Returns the beta cumulative distribution function
BETAINV	Returns the inverse of the cumulative distribution function for a specified beta distribution
BINOMDIST	Returns the individual term binomial distribution probability
CHIDIST	Returns the one-tailed probability of the chi-squared distribution
CHIINV	Returns the inverse of the one-tailed probability of the chi-squared distribution
CHITEST	Returns the test for independence
CONFIDENCE	Returns the confidence interval for a population mean
CORREL	Returns the correlation coefficient between two data sets
COUNT	Counts how many numbers are in the list of arguments
COUNTA	Counts how many values are in the list of arguments
COUNTBLANK	Counts the number of blank cells within a range
COUNTIF	Counts the number of nonblank cells within a range that meet the given criteria
COVAR	Returns covariance, the average of the products of paired deviations
CRITBINOM	Returns the smallest value for which the cumulative binomial distribution is less than or equal to a criterion value
DEVSQ	Returns the sum of squares of deviations
EXPONDIST	Returns the exponential distribution
FDIST	Returns the F probability distribution
FINV	Returns the inverse of the F probability distribution
FISHER	Returns the Fisher transformation
FISHERINV	Returns the inverse of the Fisher transformation
FORECAST	Returns a value along a linear trend
FREQUENCY	Returns a frequency distribution as a vertical array
FTEST	Returns the result of an F-test
GAMMADIST	Returns the gamma distribution
GAMMAINV	Returns the inverse of the gamma cumulative distribution
GAMMALN	Returns the natural logarithm of the gamma function, Γ(x)
GEOMEAN	Returns the geometric mean
GROWTH	Returns values along an exponential trend
HARMEAN	Returns the harmonic mean
HYPGEOMDIST	Returns the hypergeometric distribution
INTERCEPT	Returns the intercept of the linear regression line
KURT	Returns the kurtosis of a data set
LARGE	Returns the k-th largest value in a data set
LINEST	Returns the parameters of a linear trend
LOGEST	Returns the parameters of an exponential trend
LOGINV	Returns the inverse of the lognormal distribution
LOGNORMDIST	Returns the cumulative lognormal distribution
MAX	Returns the maximum value in a list of arguments
MAXA	Returns the maximum value in a list of arguments, including numbers, text, and logical values
MEDIAN	Returns the median of the given numbers
MIN	Returns the minimum value in a list of arguments
MINA	Returns the smallest value in a list of arguments, including numbers, text, and logical values
MODE	Returns the most common value in a data set

NEGBINOMDIST	Returns the negative binomial distribution
NORMDIST	Returns the normal cumulative distribution
NORMINV	Returns the inverse of the normal cumulative distribution
NORMSDIST	Returns the standard normal cumulative distribution
NORMSINV	Returns the inverse of the standard normal cumulative distribution
PEARSON	Returns the Pearson product moment correlation coefficient
PERCENTILE	Returns the k-th percentile of values in a range
PERCENTRANK	Returns the percentage rank of a value in a data set
PERMUT	Returns the number of permutations for a given number of objects
POISSON	Returns the Poisson distribution
PROB	Returns the probability that values in a range are between two limits
QUARTILE	Returns the quartile of a data set
RANK	Returns the rank of a number in a list of numbers
RSQ	Returns the square of the Pearson product moment correlation coefficient
SKEW	Returns the skewness of a distribution
SLOPE	Returns the slope of the linear regression line
SMALL	Returns the k-th smallest value in a data set
STANDARDIZE	Returns a normalized value
STDEV	Estimates standard deviation based on a sample
STDEVA	Estimates standard deviation based on a sample, including numbers, text, and logical values
STDEVP	Calculates standard deviation based on the entire population
STDEVPA	Calculates standard deviation based on the entire population, including numbers, text, and logical values
STEYX	Returns the standard error of the predicted y-value for each x in the regression
TDIST	Returns the Student's t-distribution
TINV	Returns the inverse of the Student's t-distribution
TREND	Returns values along a linear trend
TRIMMEAN	Returns the mean of the interior of a data set
TTEST	Returns the probability associated with a Student's t-test
VAR	Estimates variance based on a sample
VARA	Estimates variance based on a sample, including numbers, text, and logical values
VARP	Calculates variance based on the entire population
VARPA	Calculates variance based on the entire population, including numbers, text, and logical values
WEIBULL	Returns the Weibull distribution
ZTEST	Returns the one-tailed probability-value of a z-test

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I hereby certify that on the 12th day of July, 2006, I electronically filed the foregoing document, **REDACTED VERSION OF DECLARATION OF GEOFFREY M. GODFREY IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS' JOINT CLAIM CONSTRUCTION RESPONSE BRIEF**, with the Clerk of the Court using CM/ECF which will send notification of such filing to the following:

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